

REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
BOROUGH OF WALSALL.
DURING THE YEAR ENDED

DECEMBER 31st, 1922.

BY

HARRY SHORE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

School Medical Officer and Police Surgeon

HEALTH COMMITTEE

OF THE

WALSALL CORPORATION

1922

ALDERMAN WALKER, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR O. MEARA J.P., Vice-Chairman.

ALDERMAN WILLIAMS	COUNCILLOR SOMERFIELD
„ SHELLEY, J.P.	* „ STANLEY
COUNCILLOR HUCKER, J.P.	„ WARNER (Mayor.)
* „ LAYTON	„ ABBOTTS, J.P.
„ LYNCH	† „ SUTTON
„ SLATER, J.P.	

Meet on the Third Monday in each Month, at 3 p.m.

*Till November, 1922.

†From „ „

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALSALL.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Walsall.*

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

At the date of Doctor Shore's death, on June 22nd, 1923, the Annual Report for 1922 was incomplete; in accordance with instructions from the Health Committee I have completed it as far as possible.

There appears to be a steady decline in the Birth Rate, the figures per 1000 of the population being 25'41 as against 28'02 in 1921. On the other hand there has been a gratifying decrease in the Infantile Mortality Rate, this being 94'91 per 1000 births as against 112'83 for 1921. This is the lowest figure that has ever been recorded in Walsall.

The General Death Rate had also declined from 13'38 in 1921 to 12'89 in 1922, on the other hand the Tuberculosis Death Rate (all forms) has increased from 1'17 to 1'49 per 1000 living.

There has been no serious outbreak of Infectious Disease during the year, in fact the incidence of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever has been much less than in 1921. In view, however, of outbreaks of Smallpox in various parts of the country, the Council on the 8th December, 1922, by resolution, made Chickenpox a notifiable Disease for a limited period. At the time of writing this resolution having been from time to time extended, is still in force. In view of the large number of unvaccinated children in the Borough, I feel it incumbent upon me to utter a serious warning as to the danger which these children run. Should Smallpox be introduced into Walsall there is much material to facilitate its spread.

I would take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Norman, School Medical Inspector, Mr. Hubble, Chief Sanitary Inspector, and all the members of the Public Health Department for their valuable help and co-operation at a difficult time.

I am,

Yours obediently,

JAMES A. M. CLARK, M.D., D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

July 27th, 1923.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	7,483
Population (1922) Estimated	...	...	...	...	99,890
Number of inhabited houses (1922)	...	...	...	...	20,250
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£350,670
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£1,304
Population per acre	...	...	...	...	13'34
Number of persons per house	...	...	...	...	4'93
Number of Marriages in Walsall Registration District					1,128

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total.	M.	F.	
Births { Legitimate	2,439	1,265	1,174	} Birth Rate 25'41
{ Illegitimate	100	44	56	
Deaths	1,288			Death Rate 12'89
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth:—				
From Sepsis	...	...	1	
,, other causes	...	...	—
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births:—				
Legitimate	93'89	Illegitimate	120'60	Total 94'91
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	131
,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	251
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	201

Coroner's Inquests.—Ninety one Inquests were held in the Borough during the year, 51 males and 40 females.

Marriages.—There is an increase in the number of Marriages this year, 1,128 taking place, whilst last year 1,127 were contracted.

Births.—The number of Births registered in the Borough for the year was 2,539 of which 1,309 were males, and 1,230 were females. This gives a rate of 25'41; last year we had 2,768 births, with a rate of 28'02.

One hundred of these births were illegitimate.

The average birth rate for the last five years is 25'51

The following table gives the number of births registered in the Borough:—

		Male	Female	Total
1st quarter	...	370	319	689
2nd "	...	320	320	640
3rd "	...	323	304	627
4th "	...	296	287	583
Totals	...	1309	1230	2539

Deaths.—The number of deaths registered during the year was 1,291, giving a rate per thousand of the population of 12'92 a decrease on the previous year, when we had 1,307 deaths, with a rate of 13'23. If we exclude the number of persons (66) dying in the Borough belonging to other districts, and include 63, those belonging to the Borough, dying beyond the Borough, we have a corrected number of 1,288 giving a death rate of 12'89. The average death rate for the past five years is 14'91.

Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages of residents belonging to the Borough.

At all Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
1288	241	57	59	46	59	170	283	373

Tuberculosis.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis of Respiratory System notified in each locality with deaths taking place.

	Bloxwich	Leamore	Birchills	Hatherton	Paddock	Bridge	Pleck	Caldmore	Walsall Workhouse	Walsall General Hospital	Total
Cases notified	14	29	26	17	38	24	25	35	*3	—	211
Deaths	7	17	24	15	10	11	23	22	—	—	129

*Deaths in Workhouse are allocated to the Wards.

SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home:—

- (a) General—Victoria Nursing Institution.
- (b) Infectious Diseases—None.

WALSALL GENERAL HOSPITAL—a voluntary institution.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—

Milton Street Ablewell Street Stafford Street	{	Each open two sessions weekly, one Doctor's day the other Nurse's day.
---	---	---

School Clinic, Bradford Street.

V.D. Clinics, Walsall General Hospital.—see page 35.

Tuberculosis Dispensary, Littleton Street.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE COUNCIL.

1. TUBERCULOSIS.—Pelsall Hall Sanatorium.

2. MATERNITY.—Certain cases of Puerperal Fever and also certain of those cases necessitating surgical interference at confinement are received at the Walsall General Hospital by arrangement with the Council who bear the cost of their treatment.

3. CHILDREN.—Nil.

4. FEVER.—Cases of Scarlet Fever are treated at the Isolation Hospital, Cheslyn Hay, under an arrangement with the Cannock R.D.C., a fee of 50/- per week is paid for each patient admitted from this borough.

Cases of Enteric Fever are treated at the Epidemic Hospital, Hospital Street.

The Isolation Hospital in Sneyd Lane can be used for Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and Encephalitis. It was opened in February for 4 weeks for a bad case of Chicken-pox.

5. SMALL-POX.—Cases of Small-pox are treated at the Isolation Hospital, Sneyd Lane, Bloxwich.

6. DIPHTHERIA.—Diphtheria is treated at the Walsall General Hospital.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ILLEGITIMATE AND HOMELESS CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT,—None except that which comes under the Poor Law Institution.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) For infectious disease cases a horsed ambulance is kept at the Epidemic Hospital, Hospital Street.

(b) For non-infectious and accident cases a motor ambulance is kept at the Fire Station.

6.—LABORATORY WORK.

Excluding Tuberculous specimens, Pathological and Bacteriological examinations are undertaken by the Birmingham University. Diphtheria anti-toxin is available at the Public Health Offices at the Council House in office hours and at all other times at the Police Stations in the borough.

7.—SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Comparatively few privies remain, the majority of them being in outlying districts where there are no sewers. 13 privies were during the year replaced with water closets, and 38 new water closets provided.

Work of Sanitary Inspectors under Article XX of the Sanitary Officers (outside London) Order, 1910, see pages 20, 21.

INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.—

Inspection of meat is principally confined to inspection at slaughterhouses. Bakehouses are regularly inspected; the Sanitary condition is satisfactory. Particulars of unfit meat dealt with are given in the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances pages, 27, 28.

NUMBER AND CONDITION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES, REGISTERED OR LICENSED.—There is no public abattoir, but at one slaughterhouse the slaughtering is semi-public in character. The number of slaughterhouses in use in the district are:— Registered 14, Licensed 20.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISINFECTION—Rooms used for infectious disease cases are fumigated on the recovery or removal of the patient with formalin or sulphur, the bedding is removed to the Hospital, Hospital Street and dealt with in a Thresh Steam Disinfector.

ACTION UNDER DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS—Each of the premises in the occupation of a registered person under this Order is visited at least twice a year, each collector is notified by p.c. as to the regulation requiring limewashing during May and October.

ACTION UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS. See Inspector's report, pages, 30, 31.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912 and 1917.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1922.

1. Milk; and cream not sold as preserved cream.

	Number of Samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	Number in which Preservatives were reported to be present, and percentage of Preservative found in each Sample.
Milk.	85	Nil.
Separated Milk.	1	Nil.
Cream	1	Nil.

2. Cream sold as preserved cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label to Preservatives were correct:—

(i) Correct statements made ...	...	...	1
(ii) Statements incorrect ...	...	...	—
Total			<hr/> 1 <hr/>

(iii) Percentage of Preservative found in each sample.	Percentage stated on Statutory label.
0·31%	0·4%

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream:—

(i) Above 35%	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) Below 35%	...	...	...	...	...
Total					<u>1</u>

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed ... Nil.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken ... Nil.

3. Thickening substances. Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream ... Nil.

4. Colouring matter in, or reconstituted milk on sale Nil.

ACTION TAKEN WITH A VIEW TO SMOKE ABATEMENT.—

In a number of cases the attention of Manufacturers and others has been called with satisfactory results, to nuisances arising from the emission of black smoke from the chimneys of their works, the nuisance in each case being abated, it being found that by careful stoking the amount of smoke was reduced to a minimum.

8. PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:
HARRY SHORE, M.D., B.S. D.P.H.,

Tuberculosis Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
JAMES A. M. CLARK. M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Inspector:
D. Barbara Norman, M.B., B.Ch.

School Dentist:
H. N. GROVE, L.D.S.,

Public Analyst:
F. E. Thompson F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:
*†ARTHUR THOMAS HUBBLE.

Assistant Inspectors:
*†ERNEST F. B. A. MINER, (Chief) Hatherton and Paddeck Wards.

*†FRED TURNER, Bloxwich and Leamore.

×*†WILLIAM CHALCRAFT Birchills and Pleck.
*†IVOR. O. WILLIAMS „ „ (From Nov. 6th)

*HARRY JACKSON, Bridge and Caldmore.

*Certificate as Inspector of Nuisances.
†Certificate as Meat Inspector.

Superintendent Health Visitor, and Inspector of Midwives:
MRS. A. SAUNDERS, C.M.B., Cert. as Inspector of Nuisances,

Health Visitors:	
× Miss. E. M. OWEN. C.M.B.	Miss. M. WILKINS, C.M.B, H.V.
× „ F. STEELE C.M.B.	„ E. MORGAN, C.M.B.
	„ M. HINCHLIFF. C.M.B.

Clerks:	Office Boy:
Miss D. BOYCE.	T. BAILEY.
Mr. N. AULIFFE.	× Resigned.

The School Dentist and Public Analyst are part time Officers.

9. HOUSING.

NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:--

As part of a municipal housing scheme. 100

I. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

(I)—INSPECTION.

(1)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	...	...	...	...	...	10,421
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	...					177
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...				6
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...			564

(II) REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers			356
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(III) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

(a) Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...					24
-----	---	-----	--	--	--	--	----

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit—					
(a)	by Owners	...	...	...	*Nil
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close					Nil
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts—					
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied					
	...	...	...	...	357
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied—					
(a)	by Owners	...	...	...	713
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners				Nil
(C) Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act 1909—					
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders					I
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made					I
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling houses having been rendered fit					Nil
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made					I
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders					Nil

*Work proceeding to 24 houses.

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TABLE I.

Walsall County Borough.—WHOLE DISTRICT
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1922.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	1 & un. 3 mths.	3 & un. 6 mths.	6 & un. 9 mths	9 & un. 12 mths	Total deaths under one Year.
ALL CAUSES—Certified	79	12	10	9	110	38	35	31	27	241
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4
{ Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	10
{ Diphtheria and Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Erysipelas ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Convulsions ...	2	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	8
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	1	1	2	4	7	6	3	4	24
Pneumonia (all forms)...	...	...	...	1	1	5	7	12	6	31
{ Diarrhœa ...	...	1	...	2	3	3	4	3	...	13
{ Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
Gastritis ...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Syphilis ...	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	7
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Suffocation, overlying...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Congenital Malformations ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	6
{ Premature Birth ...	44	4	5	1	54	6	1	...	...	61
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	21	3	2	1	27	9	2	1	3	42
{ Other causes ...	4	...	1	1	6	...	3	2	4	15
Totals	79	12	10	9	110	38	35	31	27	241

Nett Births in the year—legitimate, 2,439; illegitimate, 100.

Nett Deaths in 1 year of legitimate infants, 229 ; illegitimate infants, 12,

TABLE II.
WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1922.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									WARDS Nett Deaths at all Ages of "Residents" belonging to Localities, whether occurring in or beyond the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Public Institutions in the District.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Bloxwich	Leamore	Birchills	Hatherton	Paddock	Bridge	Pleck	Caldmore	Walsall Workhouse	
	All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and upwards										
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	13	4	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	25	10	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	8	2	3	5	4	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	7	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	3
Influenza ...	43	3	...	1	...	4	14	10	11	3	7	10	6	5	3	5	4	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis ...	8	2	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system ...	129	...	1	2	10	27	56	31	2	7	17	24	15	10	11	23	22	...	23
Other Tuberculous diseases ...	19	1	4	6	4	4	...	...	...	4	3	2	3	3	1	2	1	...	5
Cancer, malignant disease ...	98	...	...	...	...	1	4	51	42	9	10	13	7	11	15	15	17	1	30
Rheumatic Fever ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Diabetes ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...
Cerebral hæmorrhage etc	56	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	29	7	8	9	4	6	5	7	10	...	15
Heart Disease ...	100	...	1	...	1	3	12	40	43	9	8	15	9	10	14	15	18	2	16
Arterio-sclerosis ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	5	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	1
Bronchitis ...	110	22	6	2	1	...	5	25	49	6	8	18	20	12	15	15	15	1	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	156	33	20	20	14	6	15	37	11	27	19	29	16	15	16	16	18	...	12
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	8	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Diarrhœa etc., (under 2 years)	20	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	4	3	1	1	1	...	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of liver ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	30	...	1	...	1	...	8	10	10	1	3	4	2	1	6	4	9	...	4
Puerperal Sepsis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	10	2	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	2	...	...	5
Congenital Debility & Malformation, Premature Birth ...	121	115	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	23	17	11	15	17	16	...	15
Suicides ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
Other Deaths from Violence ...	38	4	2	2	5	2	7	10	6	7	7	4	6	2	2	5	5	...	24
Other defined diseases	236	20	3	4	2	7	26	27	147	25	25	33	22	31	25	35	39	1	84
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	17	6	3	1	...	...	2	4	1	3	5	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	7
All causes ...	1288	241	57	59	46	59	170	283	373	132	150	211	143	126	150	179	191	*6	268

*Previous place of abode not known.



Table III.
WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

Vital Statistics of whole district during 1922 and previous years.

YEAR	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS,			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number	NETT.		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1913	93,477	2800	2786	29.80	1592	17.03	43	55	439	156.75	1604	17.15
1914	94,093	2771	2769	29.42	1383	14.69	43	73	321	115.92	1413	15.01
1915	94,093	2566	2561	27.22	1596	16.96	61	62	381	149.06	1597	16.97
1916	Birth 97,384	2515	2510	25.82	1451	16.21	58	73	282	112.12	1466	16.38
1917	Death 89,505	2152	2149	21.94	1398	15.89	54	60	238	110.59	1404	15.96
	Birth 98,047											
1918	Death 87,957	2033	2035	20.72	1735	19.95	54	89	222	110.55	1787	20.39
	Birth 98,192											
1919	Death 87,635	2107	2098	21.71	1345	14.50	69	76	224	103.36	1352	14.58
	(Birth) 96,591											
1920	(Death) 92,72	2977	2987	30.97	1261	13.07	43	67	300	100.77	1285	13.32
	96,419											
1921	98,800	2768	2765	27.98	1307	13.23	56	71	312	112.83	1322	13.38
1922	99,890	2539	2530	25.32	1291	12.92	66	63	241	94.91	1288	12.89

Area of District in Acres }
(exclusive of area } ... 7483
covered by water) }

Total population at all ages ... 96,964

At Census
of 1921



TABLE IV.

Causes of Death at different periods of Life in
Walsall County Borough, 1922,

As furnished by the Registrar - General.

Causes of Death.	Sex.	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	M	677	131	34	30	19	27	91	164	112	69
	F	604	109	20	29	25	32	75	119	89	106
1 Enteric Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
2 Small-pox	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Measles	M	12	3	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	F	6	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
4 Scarlet Fever	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	M	9	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	17	6	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Diphtheria and Croup	M	4	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
7 Influenza	M	36	4	—	—	—	4	11	5	8	4
	F	18	1	—	1	—	1	7	7	1	—
8 Encephalitis Lethargica	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Meningococcal Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	67	—	—	1	3	11	32	20	—	—
	F	56	—	—	—	5	15	22	13	1	—
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	10	—	2	4	1	1	1	1	—	—
	F	18	1	3	4	4	4	1	—	1	—
12 Cancer, malignant disease	M	53	—	—	—	—	1	2	30	16	4
	F	48	—	—	—	—	2	2	24	14	6
13 Rheumatic Fever	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
14 Diabetes	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.,	M	28	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	12	4
	F	34	—	—	—	—	1	1	10	15	7
16 Heart Disease	M	48	—	—	—	—	2	5	20	12	9
	F	58	—	—	—	—	—	6	25	12	15
17 Arterio-sclerosis	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	6
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5
18 Bronchitis	M	65	14	2	—	—	—	3	13	21	12
	F	50	11	1	1	—	—	4	6	16	11
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	99	19	15	13	4	3	11	27	5	2
	F	56	15	5	8	7	2	3	11	3	2
20 Other Respiratory Diseases	M	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	1
	F	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
22 Diarrhœa etc. (under 2 years)	M	10	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23 Appendicitis and Typhilitis	M	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
24 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	18	—	1	—	1	—	3	6	7	—
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	3	1
26 Puerperal Sepsis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
27 Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	M	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28 Congenital Debility, and Malformation, Premature Birth	M	54	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29 Suicide	M	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other deaths from violence	M	18	—	1	—	2	1	5	6	2	1
	F	12	—	1	2	2	—	1	2	—	4
31 Other Defined Diseases	M	100	23	5	6	1	1	7	16	18	23
	F	122	19	2	2	1	3	12	11	18	54
32 Causes, ill-defined or unknown	M	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



TABLE V.

BIRTH-RATE DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the Year 1922

As furnished by the Registrar General.

Table showing Death-rates, &c. in Walsall, as compared with England and Wales, 105 Great Towns 155 Smaller Towns and London. (Populations estimated to middle of 1921 have been used for the purposes of this Table.)

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.									RATE PER 1000, BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.*			
		All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under one year.	Deaths in Public Institutions.	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Cause of Death.
England and Wales ...	20·6	12·9	0·01	0·00	0·15	0·04	0·16	0·11	0·54	0·44	6·2	77	25·6	92·7	6·2	1·1
105 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000) ...	21·4	13·0	0·01	0·00	0·22	0·05	0·19	0·13	0·56	0·41	7·6	82	32·9	92·6	6·7	0·7
155 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000—50,000)	20·5	11·7	0·01	0·00	0·10	0·03	0·15	0·09	0·58	0·35	5·6	75	16·9	93·6	5·1	1·3
London ...	21·0	13·4	0·01	0·00	0·35	0·07	0·25	0·25	0·57	0·45	7·1	74	48·7	92·1	7·8	0·1
Walsall ...	25·6	13·0	0·01	0·00	0·13	0·01	0·25	0·07	0·43	0·38	7·8	95	20·8	92·9	7·0	0·0

*Non-civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for other areas.



TABLE VI.
WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1922.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases Notified in whole District								Total Cases Notified in each Locality										Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Bloxwich Ward	Leamore Ward	Birchills Ward	Hatherton Ward	Paddock Ward	Bridge Ward	Pleck Ward	Caldmore Ward	Walsall Workhouse	Walsall General Hospital	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria(including Membranous Croup) ...	49	...	9	35	2	2	1	...	4	2	10	7	7	1	5	13	...	...	9
Erysipelas ...	22	1	1	1	2	6	10	1	1	6	3	2	1	2	2	4	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	118	1	16	89	9	3	...	...	25	10	16	6	22	5	13	21	...	...	3
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	7	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	6	10	4	7	5	5	1	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system ...	211	3	2	38	46	82	34	6	14	29	26	17	38	24	25	35	3	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	57	2	15	22	9	7	2	...	8	5	12	4	5	2	7	13	1	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	72	1	10	12	7	20	18	4	13	16	16	7	2	3	7	6	2	...	1
„ Influenzal „ ...	57	1	3	3	12	21	14	3	9	6	13	6	6	3	5	4	3	2	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	645	58	57	200	91	146	79	14	81	85	103	60	85	47	70	101	11	2	15

Isolation Hospitals:—Enteric Fever Hospital, Hospital, St., Walsall; Small-pox Hospital, Sneyd Lane, Bloxwich
Diphtheria cases are treated at Walsall General Hospital, Walsall, a retaining fee of £20 per quarter is paid to the Executive Committee.
Scarlet Fever cases are treated at the Isolation Hospital, Cheslyn Hay belonging to the Cannock Rural District Council.

TABLE VII.

WALSALL COUNTY BOROUGH

RETURN of the Number of Cases of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the Year 1922, and of Deaths from the Diseases notified.

	Cases Notified.	Deaths Registered.
Small Pox ... ..	...	...
Cholera, Plague ... ..	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	49	7
Erysipelas	22	...
Scarlet Fever	118	1
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	1
Relapsing Fever or Continued Fever ... ..	...	...
Puerperal Fever	7	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...
Poliomyelitis	1	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	211	129
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	57	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	49	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	129	156
„ Influenzal „		
Malaria ... ..	...	..
Dysentery ... ..	...	...

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S RETURN OF VISITS, &c.

Dr. H. SHORE,
Medical Officer of Health,
WALSALL.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of the Sanitary Officers' 1922. Order, I hereby furnish you with a tabular statement containing the following particulars for the year ended December 31st, 1922.

1. The Number and Nature of Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

	Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatnerton and Paddock Wards.	Birchills and Pleck Wards.	Bridge and Caldmore Wards.	TOTALS
Inspections of Dwelling-houses—					
Housing Inspection... ..	23	92	37	25	177
District Inspections	2779	2580	2480	2405	10244
Inspections of Workshops (not in- cluding Bakehouses)	49	163	110	185	507
Inspections of Factories	9	67	53	120	249
" Homes of Outworkers	4	20	10	36	70
" Slaughter-houses	840	669	677	554	2740
" Bakehouses	34	55	108	112	309
" Fried Fish Shops and Fish Yards	75	40	75	54	244
" Dairies	165	143	175	191	674
" Houses let in Lodgings Common Lodging- houses	—	162	—	247	409
" Theatres and Music Halls	—	4	1	28	33
" re Rat Destruction	2	—	12	10	24
" Schools re drainage and Sanitary conveniences (	24	26	9	62	121
" Markets	5	4	3	4	16
" Smoke observations	78	60	52	60	250
Samples of water	—	—	6	27	33
" under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	1	5	—	3	9
" under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts for Analysis ..	—	1	—	—	1
Margarine, not submitted for Analysis	48	48	48	56	200
... ..	2	3	1	4	10
Canal Boat Inspections... ..	—	—	—	—	16
Visits to infected houses	215	431	356	268	1270
Fumigations after notifiable disease	63	68	106	77	314
Drain tests	18	27	30	37	112
Re-inspections of work for abate- ment of Nuisances	3380	4065	3139	3312	13896
Total visits and Inspections	7814	8733	7488	7877	31928

2. The Number of Notices Served during the Year.

			Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatherton and Paddock Wards.	Birchills and Pleck Wards.	Bridge and Caldmore Wards.	TOTAL
Informal	...	...	348	592	484	512	1936
Statutory	...	...	107	158	118	180	563

3. Result of Services of such Notices.

			Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatherton and Paddock Wards.	Birchills and Pleck Wards.	Bridge and Caldmore Wards.	TOTAL
Number of nuisances abated	..		505	723	654	698	2580
× Notices not complied with	..		109	124	152	149	534

× The majority are informal notices.

Yours obediently, ,

ARTHUR T. HUBBLE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

February 2nd, 1923.

25TH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

Being that for the year ended December 31st, 1922.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit to you a Report for the year 1922 giving particulars of the work performed under your direction by the Inspectorial Staff of the Health Department.

TABLE I.

Nuisances and other matters dealt with.

	Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatherton and Paddock Wards.	Birchills and Pleck Wards.	Bridge and Caldmore Wards.	TOTALS	
Foul drains, water closets, privies, ashpits, sinks, urinals	208	299	302	305	1114	
Offensive accumulations ...	22	10	5	7	44	
Animals kept as to be a nuisance	1	10	8	3	22	
Black smoke, gas leakages ...	3	4	7	6	20	
Unwholesome premises needing limewashing	92	83	63	72	310	
Insufficient water closets, ashpits, drains	63	124	87	128	402	
Dwelling houses needing repairs	88	174	144	158	564	
„ overcrowded	9	3	6	2	20	
Sundry	8	2	5	19	34	
TO BOROUGH SURVEYOR. {	Buildings or wells unsafe	47	37	49	31	164
	Buildings erected, no plans submitted	4	4	—	12	20
	Insufficient water supply	6	19	1	8	34
	Defective spouting	—	—	—	2	2
	Totals ..	551	769	677	753	2750

TABLE I—continued

	Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatherton and Paddock Wards.	Birchills and Pleck Wards.	Bridge and Caldmore Wards	TOTAL
To cleanse ashpits ...	—	—	—	—	537
No. of notices on books 31/12/21	117	110	134	107	46
No. of nuisances and other mat- ters reported during the year	497	737	672	740	264
No. of informal notices served during the year ...	348	592	484	512	193
‡No. of statutory notices served during the year ...	107	158	118	189	56
No. of Nuisances abated ..	505	723	654	698	258
*No. of notices not complied with December 31st, 1922 ..	109	124	152	149	53
‡A notice may include several nuisances or other matters.					
*The notices not complied with include informal notices:-					
Nuisances ..	26	20	39	38	123
Housing repairs ...	32	46	47	38	163
Insufficient closets, ashpits, etc.	20	32	30	44	126
Other matters, ...	31	26	36	39	132

TABLE II.
SANITARY WORKS IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

	Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatherton and Paddock Wards	Birchills and Pleck Wards.	Bridge and Caldmore Wards	TOTAL
NEW WORK					
Water closets ...	13	8	7	10	38
Ashbins ...	104	220	89	198	611
Connections to sewer ...	5	1	—	1	7
Intercepting traps ...	5	1	—	1	7
Drain traps ...	16	26	5	8	55
Inspection chambers ..	8	9	4	3	24
Ventilating shafts .	13	20	9	15	57
Pipe drains (yards in length) ...	225	245	40	98	608
Sanitary sinks and waste pipes	3	18	7	5	33

TABLE II.—*continued.*

	Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatherton and Paddock Wards.	Birchills and Pleck Wards.	Bridge and Caldmore Wards.	TOTALS
REPAIRS					
Water closets (structure) ...	17	19	57	33	126
Privies ...	16	2	1	—	19
Ashpits ...	17	7	17	3	44
Urinals ...	2	—	1	2	5
W. C. pans fitted ...	13	21	25	22	81
„ traps ...	4	9	15	5	33
„ flushing cisterns fitted	9	24	21	54	108
Drain ventilating shafts ...	—	1	5	—	6
Drains relayed ...	14	29	38	23	104
„ cleared ...	58	61	66	43	228
Water closets cleared ...	12	42	31	23	108
Sinks	7	9	8	5	29
„ fitted with waste pipes ...	8	20	11	8	47
Drains disconnected ...	2	3	6	18	29
Houses newly drained ..	3	—	—	—	3
Yards repaved ...	6	—	—	2	8
INSANITARY STRUCTURES DISPENSED WITH ..					
Ashpits, privies, etc. ...	43	75	18	31	167
PRIVY CONVERSIONS ..	5	5	—	3	13
IMPROVEMENTS IN STABLES, PIGGERIES, FOWL HOUSES, etc.	20	23	14	12	69

TABLE III.

Housing Improvements.	Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatherton and Paddock Wards.	Birchills and Pleck Wards	Bridge and Caldmore Wards.	TOTALS
Houses repaired throughout ...	85	156	149	98	488
Lodging Houses repaired throughout	—	9	—	8	17
Houses re-spouted	16	63	25	49	153
„ whitewashed throughout	3	8	6	3	20
„ sash cords fitted and windows repaired ..	11	2	4	8	25
„ floors repaired ...	2	1	5	2	10

TABLE III—*continued.*

	Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatherton and Paddock Wards.	Birchills and Pleck Wards.	Bridge and Caldmore Wards.	TOTALS
Washhouses repaired ..	12	9	18	19	58
New boilers and fireboxes ..	7	4	36	13	60
OVERCROWDING					
House vacated ..	—	1	—	—	1
No. of inmates reduced ..	7	2	6	3	18
UNFIT HOUSES.					
No. demolished ..	6	—	—	11	17
No. closed ..	1	2	—	3	6
Temporary structures vacated	2	—	—	—	2

Demolished houses situate, viz: Bloxwich Ward—closed 1922, 84, 86, High Street and 21 Pinfold; Leamore Ward—closed 1912, 1, 2, 3, back 44 Upper Green Lane; Bridge Ward—closed 1912, Walsall Arms, 14, 14½, 15, back 14 Dudley Street, 30, 31, 32, 33. Meeting Yard, closed 1922, 3, 4, New Street; Closed houses situate viz:—Hatherton Ward—1 House, 1 Court Ryecroft Street (by order); Paddock Ward—32 Walhouse Street; Bridge Ward—11, New Street.

TABLE IV.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS AT FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

	Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatherton and Paddock Wards.	Birchills and Pleck Wards.	Bridge and Caldmore Wards.	TOTALS
Rooms limewashed ...	10	24	10	11	55
New water closets ...	1	3	4	6	14
Water closets repaired ..	1	3	2	6	12
Flushing cisterns fitted ...	1	6	8	8	23
Approach to W.'Cs screened ..	—	—	7	4	11

OUTWORKERS' HOMES.

29 lists were received containing names of 26 male and 39 female homeworkers in the following trades:—Clothing, chains, cart-gear, and brushes. Each outworker was visited, the homes being found in a satisfactory sanitary state.

27
TABLE V.

REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER REGULAR INSPECTION

	Bloxwich and Leamore Wards.	Hatherton and Paddock Wards	Birchills and Pleck Wards	Bridge and Caldmore Ward.	TOTALS
Dairies and Milkshops ...	34	42	70	89	235
Cowsheds ...	20	9	2	5	36
Wholesale (sterilizing factories)	—	3	2	—	5
Bakehouses-factory .	4	5	9	7	25
„ workshop ...	7	5	13	13	38
Slaughter houses-registered ...	2	—	5	7	14
„ -licensed ...	4	1	5	10	20
Fried Fish Shops ...	26	15	26	24	91
Houses-let-in lodgings .	—	5	—	5	10
Workshops ...	44	117	72	197	430
Outworker's homes ...	2	10	5	18	35

CANAL BOATS ACTS.
INSPECTIONS.—BOATS.

Number of Boats inspected ...	16
Number of Boats conforming with Acts and Regulations	13
„ „ „ with one or more infringements ...	3

Nature of Infringements.

Absence of Certificate ...	1
Dilapidations ...	1
No proper water vessel ...	1

Each of these infringements was satisfactorily remedied.

OCCUPANTS.

Number of men on Boats inspected ...	21
Number of Women on Boats inspected ...	12
Number of children on boats inspected ..	9

The total registered accommodation on the 16 boats was for $50\frac{1}{2}$ adult persons., the number occupying equalled $37\frac{1}{2}$ adults.

No case of Infectious disease has been found, and the boats generally were satisfactory.

TABLE VI—Unwholesome Food Destroyed.

TUBERCULOUS.

BOVINE—15 Carcases and all organs, including 1 calf; 31 Heads, 5 Forequarters, 67 Pieces of Beef, 185 sets of Lungs, 99 Livers, and 105 other organs.

PIGS—6 Carcases, 8 Heads, 9 sets Fry, 2 pieces of Pork, and 23 other organs.

OTHER DISEASES, UNSOUND, ETC.

BOVINE—6 Carcases and all organs, including 4 Calves; 6 Heads, 7 pieces of Beef, 46 sets Lungs, 154 Livers, 17 other organs.

PIGS—3 Carcases and all organs, 4 pieces of Pork, 9 organs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—11 Carcases and all organs, 9 Heads and Plucks, 2 pieces of Mutton, 120 organs.

IMPORTED BEEF—14 pieces, 41 Livers, and a quantity of Tripe.

SHEEP AND LAMBS, IMPORTED—2 Carcases, sundry pieces of Mutton.

RABBITS—210 Foreign.

SAUSAGES—25 lbs.

COOKED MEATS—35 lbs.

TOMATOES—420 lbs.

CHESTNUTS—40 lbs.

APPLES—520 lbs.

EGGS—3,636. LIQUID EGGS—3 tins.

TABLE VI—*continued.*

FOWLS—2.

FISH—Mackerel 3 stone, Hake 17½ stone.

CANNED GOODS.

FISH 38 tins. TOMATOES 432 tins. FRUIT 353 tins.

CONDENSED MILK, 170 tins. MEAT 34 tins. OTHER FOODS
75 tins.

In one case seizure was made and Justices' Order obtained.
In the other cases the food stuffs were surrendered voluntarily
on inspection.

Summary of Weight of Meat Condemned.

BOVINE	Tuberculous	9,899	lbs.	}	11,197	lbs.	
PIGS	„	1,298	„				
BOVINE	Other Diseases, &c.	3,651	„	}	5,117	lbs.	
PIGS	„	731	„				
SHEEP	„	735	„				
IMPORTED BEEF	„	1,638	„	}	1,720	„	
„ MUTTON	„	82	„				
						<hr/>	
						18,014	lbs.

OTHER FOODS—Rabbits 840 lbs.

Sausage 25 „

Cooked Meats 35 „

Fowls 10 „

Fish 410 „

Tomatoes 420 „

Chestnuts 40 „

Apples 520 „

Eggs 411 „

Canned Foods 2,446 „

5,157 lbs.

Total

23,171 lbs.

TABLE VII.
Magisterial Proceedings.

Act under which Proceedings were taken.	Nature of Offence.	Remarks.
Section 36, Public Health Act.	To recover £3 for Ashbins supplied. Nelson Terrace, Green Lane.	Order made for payment.
Byelaws.	Slaughtering after 9 p.m. without giving written notice. Slaughterhouse James Street.	Fined £1.
Housing Acts.	Disregarding notice of Closing Order operative 1 House 1 Court, Ryecroft Street.	Order made to vacate house in 14 days.

Also see Report under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and The Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

TABLE VIII.
Disinfection of Bedding, etc;

The "Thresh" steam disinfector was used for disinfecting the following articles, viz.:—

			From Sanatorium.	From Infected Houses.
Beds	...	...	10	159
Bolsters	...	...	---	87
Pillows	...	...	14	240
Blankets	...	...	30	181
Sheets	...	...	8	195
Counterpanes	..	..	2	95
Other articles	...	...	59	218
Total			123	1175 = 1298
No of persons supplied with Brushes			...	3602
" " " Lime			...	5385
" " " Disinfectants			...	1239

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Report showing number and result of Analysis of Samples and proceedings taken, during the year ended December 31st, 1922.

Description of Article Analysed.	Total Number of Samples.	Number certified as genuine.	Number certified as adulterated.
Milk	85	78	7
„ Separated	1	1	—
Butter	59	57	*2
Margarine	3	3	—
Lard	14	14	—
Cream	1	1	—
Preserved Cream	1	1	—
Cheese	14	14	—
Jam	1	1	—
Self-Raising Flour	3	3	—
Preserved Peas	1	1	—
Sausage	1	1	—
Pepper	4	4	—
Coffee	2	2	—
Whisky	4	4	—
Rum	2	2	—
Brandy	1	1	—
Gin	1	1	—
Total ...	198	189	9

*One was an informal sample

Number of Formal Samples	...	93
Number of Informal Samples	...	105
Appeal to Cow	...	2
		<u>200</u>

Thirteen purchases of Margarine were made. In 12 cases the requirements of the Acts as regards labelling and the use of a marked wrapper were complied with, in the other case a proper Margarine wrapper was not used, the vendor was cautioned.

QUALITY OF MILK.

In the 85 milk samples the average amount of fat equalled 3·67%, and the solids not fat 9·01%, indicating that milk sold in the Borough is of a good average quality. For the purpose of comparison, the number of samples taken in the past 10 years is 808, of which 89 were adulterated, 34 containing added water, 46 deficient in cream, and 9 other forms of adulteration, the adulterated samples equalling 11%, and the average fat content being 3·58%. The percentage of adulterated samples this year is 8·2%.

Administrative Action in regard to Samples
reported against.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED UNDER THE SALE OF
FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

MILK SAMPLE NO. 107. 10% deficient in cream, vendor summoned, his solicitor pleaded the case of Hunt v Richardson, also referred to the Ministry of Health's circular No. 325, the summons was dismissed. A further summons for selling milk from a can not bearing the name and address of the milk seller resulted in a fine of £1 being inflicted.

SAMPLE OF BUTTER NO. 140. this was certified to be Margarine and several summonses were issued, the result being that for selling margarine as butter the vendor was ordered to pay costs 5/-, for exposing margarine for sale without a label was fined 40/-, for selling margarine in an unmarked wrapper fined 40/-, a further summons for advertising margarine as "best butter flavour" and without using the word "margarine" was withdrawn on an undertaking being given that the advertisement should not again be used.

MILK SAMPLE NO. 179. for selling milk 16·66% deficient in cream, the vendor was fined £5. It may be mentioned here that an appeal was made to the cows, and it was found that while Sample No. 179 contained only 2·5% of fat, samples taken at morning's and evening's milking two days later contained respectively 3·7% and 3·65% of fat.

WRITTEN CAUTION TO VENDORS.

Five milk vendors were severely cautioned by letter on the instructions of the Health Committee for selling milk deficient in cream.

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1906.

A sample of bone and chemical garden manure was taken in February, the Agricultural Analyst certified "the article is up to the guarantee in both nitrogen and phosphates, but after allowing the limits of error, the potash is 0.95% deficient".

The Ministry of Agriculture gave authority for the institution of proceedings, the summons was heard against the vendor on May 31st, 1922, and was dismissed.

INCREASE OF RENT & MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACT, 1920.

7 applications were received for a certificate that the house was not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. In 4 cases a certificate was issued, and in 3 refused.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

The preparation of a suitable Register was being proceeded with at the termination of the year.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Isolated instances of rat infestation have throughout the year been reported to me either by the Sanitary Inspectors or occupiers of premises, immediate attention to the complaint has been given, and such action taken as resulted in a clearance of rats from the infested land or buildings.

The continued war on rats has caused considerable diminution of their numbers, this reduction being brought prominently to notice during National Rat Week which commenced on November 6th, 1922, advertisements in "The Walsall Observer," and posters issued, resulted in but few enquiries. Chemists throughout the town gave considerable publicity to the campaign against rats by placing posters in prominent positions and by attractive window displays exhibiting different kinds of poisons and raticides.

Advantage was taken in dealing with allotments, sewage disposal works and sewers, about 4,000 baits being laid during Rat Week by the Sanitary Inspectors, I have no hesitation in saying that the rat population in the Borough of Walsall is but a small percentage of that of 5 years ago. This may be attributed not only to the poisoning of rats, but to the better sanitary state of drains, etc. and to the principle of protecting food stuffs against the depredations of rats being largely followed.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, ETC.

Considerable improvement has been made in connection with sanitary conveniences and Artistes Dressing Rooms. the management in each case readily agreeing to suggestions made following inspections under the Ministry of Health Circular.

DRAIN TESTS.

One hundred and thirteen drain tests have been made, 48 being in connection with houses where infectious disease or other illness had occurred, 34 where nuisances were alleged, 3 in rat infested premises, 21 at elementary schools, and 7 for testing relayed drains, the number of houses involved being 315. In 70 of the tests smoke was the agent used, in 32 drain grenades served, and in 11 cases coloured water was applied. 76% of the drains were found to be defective.

CONCLUSION

I beg to tender to the Health Committee my sincere thanks for their help and support throughout the year, and wish to acknowledge the good all round work of the Sanitary Inspectors and Clerks in dealing with the vast amount of detail arising in the performance of the duties now devolving upon the Inspectorial staff of a Health Department.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR T. HUBBLE,

Mem. of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Council House, Walsall.

February 2nd, 1923.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

This work is undertaken at the Walsall General Hospital under an agreement with the Town Council, Dr. A. M. Stuart being the Medical Officer of this Department.

Evening Clinics for Males are held on Tuesdays and Fridays and an afternoon Clinic for Females on Thursdays weekly. Provision is made for cases to remain in the Hospital over-night, if necessary, after injections.

A Special Clinic on Wednesday afternoon is reserved for cases requiring injection.

Facilities are afforded for irrigation of cases of Gonorrhœa daily. A male and female nurse are engaged for this purpose.

Examinations of specimens are undertaken, for Gonococci by Dr. Stuart, for other kinds, at the Birmingham University.

Arrangements are in force whereby women and girls suffering from venereal diseases in the Borough can be received into the Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, for treatment.

These cases arise generally in connection with rescue work; cases at the Walsall General Hospital requiring a lengthy in-patient stay may also be transferred to Cleveland House.

The arrangement provides the requisite treatment and nursing, and it includes expectant mothers and lying-in cases.

Summary of the work from statistics furnished by Dr. Stuart:—

The number of persons receiving treatment for the first time in 1922 may be classified:—

	M	F	Total.	
Syphilis only ...	30	28	58	
Gonorrhœa only	41	15	56	
Soft Chancre ...	—	—	—	Conditions other than
Syphilis & Gonorrhœa	—	—	—	Venereal Disease
				M F Total
Totals	71	43	114	36 27 63

There were already receiving treatment on January 1st, 1922; for Syphilis, 80 males, 54 females; Gonorrhœa, 52 males, 14 females; other than Venereal Disease none, total 200.

Total number of persons who received treatment was 314, and the attendances at out-patient Clinic 4038, of which 3134 were males and 904 females.

The aggregate number of "in-patient" days 640, of which 255 were males and 385 females.

The results may be analysed as follows:—

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Ceased to attend without completing treatment	13	17	—	—	52	16
Discharged from out-patient after completing treatment	3	1	—	—	14	1

Residential areas of patients were:—

	Walsall.	Staffordshire.
Syphilis ...	43	15
Soft Chancre ...	—	—
Gonorrhœa ...	41	15
Conditions of other than Venereal ...	44	19
Total	<u>128</u>	<u>49</u>

For Spirochetes 10, Gonococci 232, other organisms—specimens were examined by Dr. Stuart.

For Wasserman re-action 293 specimens were submitted to Birmingham University.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE..

The general arrangements in connection with this work were the same as were in operation last year

There were 7 cases of Puerperal Fever notified, of which 1 proved fatal; of Ophthalmia Neonatorum 49 cases were notified, one case resulted in permanent damage to one eye.

Year	No. of Deaths under 1 year.	Rate per 1000 Births	No. of Deaths 1 to 5 years.
1912	359	131.64	187
1913	439	156.75	249
1914	321	115.92	141
1915	381	149.06	241
1916	282	112.12	130
1917	238	110.59	189
1918	222	110.55	254
1919	224	103.36	134
1920	300	100.77	149
1921	312	112.83	105
Average for 10 years	308	120.35	178
1922	241	94.91	116

HEALTH VISITORS' RETURNS.

FIRST AND RE-VISITS.

	Bloxwich.	Leamore.	Birchills.	Hatherton.	Paddock.	Bridge.	Pleck.	Caldmore.	Total.
Ist Visits	234	297	378	230	220	204	376	384	2323
Re-Visits	601	594	1471	386	364	379	1273	1588	6626
Total	835	891	1849	616	584	583	1649	1942	8949

RECORD OF ALL VISITS.

First Visits.	Re-Visits.	Ante-Natal.	Still Birth Inquiry.	Visits to cases of Diarrhoea.	Visits to cases of Ophthalmia	Other Visits, and Special Enquiries.	Un-notified Birth Enquiries.	Futile Visits.	Total
2323	6626	394	28	127	391	306	27	385	106

INFANT FEEDING.—When first visited 2,012 of the infants were breast-fed, 185 breast and artificially-fed and 126 artificially-fed. On the first re-visits 1,755 were reported to be entirely breast-fed, 249 breast and artificially-fed and 293 entirely artificially-fed.

MIDWIVES' INSPECTIONS, ETC.

No of Midwives on register	...	...	29
" " " Trained	...	...	15
" " " Untrained	...	...	14
No. of visits to Midwives:—	...	...	506
Inspections	...	..	157
Interviews	...	...	349
Puerperal Fever notified	...	...	7
Midwives Disinfected	...	...	11
Ophthalmia notified:—	...	..	49
by Midwives	...	...	19
by Doctors	...	...	30
Cases treated at Hospital	...	...	11
" " " Home	...	...	38

MIDWIVES' NOTIFICATIONS—

Medical Help.	Stillbirth.	Ophthalmia.	Death of Child.	Intention to Practice.	Liability to be a source of Infection.	Proposed Artificial Feeding.	Change of Address.
277	28	19	3	29	5	7	4

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE CALLED IN BY MIDWIVES—PREGNANCY.

Abortion	...	...	4
Miscarriage	...	...	11
Purulent Discharge	...		3
Dangerous Varicose Veins			2
Toxæmias (a) Unclassified	8	}	10
(b) Eclampsia	2		
Ante-Partum Hoemorrhage			12

LABOUR.

Prolonged and Difficult Labour	...	...	79
Malpresentation	...	...	12
Adherent Placenta	...	...	7
Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	11
Ruptured Perinæum	...	...	12

PUERPERIUM.

Rise of Temperature	...	...	9
Secondary Post-partum Hæmorrhage	...	...	3
Mastitis	...	...	2
Unclassified (Indefinite Diagnosis)	...	...	11

INFANT.

Inflammation of eyes	...	...	48
Dangerous Feebleness and Prematurity	...	...	26
Convulsions	...	...	3
Malformation and Congenital Defects	...	...	5
Death of Child	...	...	3

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1922.

No. of Births notified during the year	...	2,532
„ „ by Medical Practitioners	...	675
„ „ Midwives	...	1,793
„ „ Parents	...	64
Born in Union Infirmary	...	53
Un-notified Births	...	27
Still Births—Number notified during the year	...	90
Attended by Medical Practitioners	...	62
„ „ Midwives	...	28
Born in Union Infirmary	...	9

ATTENDANCES REGISTERED AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES—

The total attendances for the year were 16,057, out of which number 4,679 were medically examined as under:—

	Under 6 months.		6-12 mths.		1-2 yrs.		2-5 yrs.		Ante. Natal.		Total.		New Cases.
	*A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	A.	M.	
Ablewell St.	1693	554	1451	354	972	283	819	164	116	38	4935	1355	621
Milton St.	1898	570	1407	380	989	285	655	113	75	11	4949	1348	496
Stafford St.	2678	987	1598	471	1158	336	749	182	96	5	6183	1976	449
Total	6269	2111	4456	1205	3109	904	2223	456	287	54	16057	4679	1566

*A—Number of Attendances. M—Number Medically Examined.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MILK SUB-COMMITTEE.

FRESH MILK.—During the year approximately 400 cases received a supply of milk free, at a cost of £260 5s. 4d.

COW-AND-GATE MILK.

Eighty-two cases received Cow and Gate milk at cost-price. Paid to Borough Treasurer for same, £311 0s. 8d.

Five lbs were given free at a cost of 11s. 3d.

ANNIE SAUNDERS, M.R.S.I., M.I.H.,

Superintendent Health Visitor and
Inspector of Midwives.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY,
LITTLETON STREET,
WALSALL,
February, 1923.

To the Chairman and Members of the Tuberculosis Sub-
Committee, County Borough of Walsall.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Eighth Annual Report on the Anti-Tuberculosis work in Walsall during 1922.

In September, the tenancy of the Dispensary Buildings in St. Paul's Close having expired, a move was made to much more commodious, comfortable, and healthy premises at "The Limes," Littleton Street, the property of the Education Committee.

Miss Spencer Jones, R.R.C., Matron at Pelsall Hall Sanatorium since April 1920, and who during the whole of her time there had given every satisfaction to the Committee, resigned in November on her appointment to a more responsible post in London. A very efficient substitute was found in Miss E. A. Bradshaw, R.R.C., late Matron of the Ministry of Pensions Hospital, Harrogate.

Miss Price, one of the Dispensary Nurses, resigned her appointment in October after over two years service on account of ill-health. Miss O'Kelly was appointed in her place.

To the whole of my staff, both at the Dispensary and at the Sanatorium, I am indebted for their loyal co-operation and help at all times.

The After-care Committee has completed its third year of work. A short account of its work is given in this report.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JAMES A. M. CLARK,
Tuberculosis Officer, and Deputy
Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT

— ON THE —

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS WORK

— IN —

WALSALL.

1.—GENERAL.

(a) NOTIFICATION.

The notifications of the Respiratory forms of Tuberculosis during the year 1922 show a slight decrease from those of the preceding year, there being notified 211 cases, as compared with 239 in 1921, whilst the notifications of the other forms also show a slight decrease, 57 cases being notified in 1922, as against 61 in 1921.

The following Table gives details of the notifications received:—

Table 1.

Age Groups ...	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Above 65	Total
Respiratory—Males ...	3	2	7	6	11	6	26	23	13	3	4	101
Respiratory—Females ...	—	—	8	17	9	20	20	13	13	5	2	107
Non-Respiratory Males	1	6	4	4	2	1	1	3	—	1	—	21
Non-Respiratory Females	1	9	8	6	3	3	1	2	1	—	—	34

(b) MORTALITY.

There has to be recorded an increase in the mortality from the disease, there being 129 deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis as against 96 in 1921, and 20 from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis as against 18 in 1921. The Death Rate has accordingly risen from 0·98 to 1·29 per 1,000 living for Respiratory Tuberculosis, and from all forms of the disease from 1·17 to 1·49.

It is with great regret that one records such a serious increase in the mortality from the disease. The increase is most marked amongst females in the age group 25-35 years, where there is a 50% increase over 1921, and amongst males in the age group 35-45. The mortality amongst housewives has been particularly heavy. Out of 47 females over the age of 20 dying from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory Organs, 34 have been housewives, mothers of families. In one family, the mother died of acute Tuberculosis after a short illness in the early part of the year. In a little over six months, three of her four young children had also died of Tuberculosis, whilst the eldest child is now at Pelsall Sanatorium, where she is doing remarkably well.

There is no doubt that the mothers have borne the brunt of the present wave of trade depression, the cares and anxieties of providing for a family, lack not so much of sufficient food, but of proper nourishing food, together with the evils of overcrowding have undoubtedly had their effect.

We have again to regret the fact that so many of our cases come under notice at so late a stage of the disease, 39% of the Respiratory cases were either not notified at all or were only notified a few weeks before death, and of the deaths from other forms of the disease, only 5 cases out of 20 deaths were notified more than six weeks before death. These figures are a slight improvement on those of previous years.

	Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Other Forms.
Total Deaths	129	20
Not notified	10	3
Notifications received after death	7	8
Death within two weeks of notification	19	2
Death within six weeks of notification	14	2

TABLE II.

Age and sex distribution of all persons dying from Tuberculosis

Age Groups	0-5 m f	5-10 m f	10-15 m f	15-20 m f	20-25 m f	25-35 m f	35-45 m f	45-55 m f	55-65 m f	Ab. 65 m f	Total m f
Respiratory...	3 -	2 2	2 4	7 5	4 10	9 17	23 5	14 6	7 7	- 2	71 58
Non- Respiratory...	4 7	- 3	1 -	1 1	- 2	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	7 13

Of the Respiratory cases, Tubercle Bacilli had been found in the sputum in 55 cases.

TABLE III.

Occupation of all persons belonging to the Borough of Walsall and dying from Tuberculosis during 1922.

At or under School age	27	Barman	1
Housewives	34	Night Watchman	1
Warehouse Hands	2	Brown Saddler	2
Labourers	12	Tailors & Tailoresses ..	3
Coal Miners	5	Carpenter	1
Clerks	4	Currier	1
Iron Workers	3	Nil	10
Iron Casters or Moulders	6	Typist	1
Harness Makers	2	Chemist	1
Fancy Leather Workers	2	Fitters	2
Bit Filer	1	Carters	3
Domestics	3	Shop Assistant	1
Bakers	2	Cloth Sorter	1
Railway Goods Guard...	1	Locksmith	1
Army Pensioners	3	Window Cleaner	1
School Teachers	3	Solicitor	1
Cinema Operator	1	Bridle Cutter	1
Iron & Brass Dressers	2	Bridge Plater	1
Glove Stitcher	1	Chain Maker	1
Painter	1		

II.—THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

TABLE IV.—Summary of Work done during 1922.

	Adults over 14.		Children under 14	Totals.
	Males.	Females		
Number of New Cases applying ...	142	111	202	455
Re-attendances	—	—		7,158
Re-attendances of Insured Persons only...	—	—		2,483
Number of Insured Persons commencing treatment at Dispensary	—	—	—	—
New Cases taken on at Dispensary ..	4	14	98	116
Referred to other Institutions	3	3	6	12
New Cases Examined (Round Number)...	—	—	—	455
Old Patients Re-examined	—	—	—	1,542
Surgical Dressings done at Dispensary ...	—	—	—	1,329
Patients who have ceased attending on their own accord	8	5	3	16
HOME VISITS—				
Nurses { First Visit	—	—	—	315
{ Re-visits	—	—	—	6,548
PATIENTS DISCHARGED AFTER TREATMENT				
Disease arrested	27	16	21	64
Markedly Improved	27	13	100	140
Left District	6	9	3	18
CONTRACTS—				
No. of Infecting Cases	25	15	22	62
No. of Contacts Examined	20	40	84	144
No. of Contacts found Tuberculous ...	12	18	35	65
No. of Contacts under Observation ..	—	1	9	10
Total Attendances at Dispensary ...			8,942	
Average Weekly Attendances ..			172	

During the year the Dispensary has been open as formerly on each day of the week, and one Nurse always in attendance for dealing with surgical dressings, of which 1329 were done. Of the 455 persons who applied for treatment, 176 were insured persons. Of the total, 175 (including 60 insured persons) were considered, after observation and repeated examination, to be non-tuberculous. In all, 48 ex-servicemen were examined as

new cases at the Dispensary, the majority being sent by the Ministry of Pensions for examination and report. Tuberculosis was excluded in 23 of these, whilst in 25 cases there was clinical evidence of Tuberculosis or Fibrosis. In all, 230 examinations were made on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions.

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT.

During the year all insured persons notified and examined at their own homes or at the Dispensary were referred to their own Doctors. Under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1921, it is incumbent upon Medical Men, when they become aware of cases of Tuberculosis occurring amongst their panel patients and who require treatment, to send a medical report upon the proper form to the Regional Medical Officer. These are sent by the latter to the Tuberculosis Officer. In actual practice these first report forms are seldom used, and although 116 insured persons examined at the Dispensary, were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis, only half a dozen "Reports" were received from the Regional Medical Officer. In all, 281 insured persons received Home Treatment (in addition in some cases to Sanatorium treatment) during the year. Reports are requested from the Medical Attendants on these cases at the end of each quarter. The majority of the Medical Men promptly comply, but there are some who find great difficulty in completing their reports.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Chiefly in the form of milk was supplied during the year to 41 patients on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, at a total cost of approximately £100. The Civic Guild of Help have rendered great service to the Tuberculosis After-care Committee in carrying out any necessary investigations. One can confidently state that there has been no single case in which this grant has been abused.

SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year the Health Committee have retained one bed at the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, and two beds at the Shropshire Surgical Hospital, Baschurch. These beds have been utilised for the treatment of four adults and two children, one adult suffering from Tuberculous disease of the shoulder, the others being cases of Tuberculous Hip Disease. The bed at the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital was given up at the end of August, on the discharge of the patient who was occupying it.

TABLE V.

Sex and age constitution of all persons applying for advice or treatment, with results of examination.

Age Groups.		0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	Ab. 55	Totals
Pulmonary (Definite)	M	2	14	17	15	5	22	21	15	3	114
	F	—	15	17	13	15	18	11	7	1	97
Pulmonary (Suspected)	M	—	8	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	13
	F	1	3	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	10
Other forms	M	5	10	6	1	—	1	2	—	—	25
	F	4	5	4	4	1	1	2	—	—	21
Non-Tuberculous	M	3	21	16	6	4	16	15	8	3	92
	F	3	34	14	2	5	8	11	4	2	83

TABLE VI.—Occupations.

In the following Table an analysis of the occupations of the 279 patients suffering from Tuberculosis is given.

Children	113	Miners	14
Ex-Service Men	6	Clerks	4
Housewives	33	Tanners and Curriers	2
Tailors and Tailoresses	6	Leather Workers	11
Charwomen	2	Dressmakers	4
Press Workers	4	Chain Makers	2
Castors	3	Domestic Servants	6
Labourers	13	Railway Workers	3
Filers	3	Various	14
Shop Assistants	2	Waitresses... ..	3
Metal Workers	20	Tube Workers	2
Bakers	3	Hawkers	2
Carters	4		

PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM TREATMENT.

During the year 260 patients (97 being insured persons) were discharged from treatment, the results being as follows:—

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

		Males.	Females.	Children.
Left District	... ..	5	9	3
Left off attending	...	8	5	1
Disease arrested	...	27	16	10
Much improved	...	26	12	59

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCLE.

		Males.	Females.	Children.
Left off attending	...	—	—	2
Disease arrested	...	—	—	11
Much improved	...	1	1	41
Left district	...	1	—	—

ALL FORMS.

		Males.	Females.	Children.
Referred to other Institutions		3	3	6
Attended for advice only		2	4	4

HOME VISITS.

During the year the Nurses paid 315 first visits and 6,548 re-visits to the homes of patients. As in former years many serious cases of overcrowding have been met with, and much of their work has been confined to the giving of advice as to the avoidance of infection, and to the seeking out of contacts.

In only 58 cases were patients found to have a separate bedroom, in 46 others a separate bed was provided, the room being shared in 9 cases by 1 other, in 18 cases by 2 others, in 16 cases by 3 others, and in 3 cases by 4 others.

Beds and bedrooms were shared with other members of the household, in 94 cases with 1 other, in 67 cases with 2 others, in 27 cases with 3 others, in 15 cases with 4 others, in 7 cases with 5 others, and in 1 case with 7 others. In 20 cases overcrowding was very bad. In 36 of the houses visited there was no through ventilation, in 29 cases it was found that the bedroom

windows could not be opened, whilst in one-fourth of the houses visited no attempt was made to have fresh air in the bedroom at night as well as by day.

The Nurses report that in the majority of cases, the homes are well kept, but in 11 cases they were very dirty, this applies unfortunately to some of the Corporation houses so recently erected.

The shortage of housing accommodation in the Borough may be gathered in some measure from the following figures furnished by the Nursing staff as a result of their visits:—

In 3 cases, two families were sharing a 3 roomed house.

In 15 cases, do. do. 4 do.

In 1 case, three do. do. 4 do.

In 9 cases, two do. do. 5 do.

In 1 case, three do. do. 5 do.

In 6 cases the family occupied one room only.

That is to say, in 11% of the homes visited for the first time during the year, affected families were sharing the accommodation with non-affected families. This unsatisfactory state becomes much more serious when we are dealing with Tuberculosis. The affected person, unable to have a bed or bedroom to himself, becomes a greater menace than ever to his own family, and particularly to his children, and there is no doubt that the results of the present housing shortage, already showing themselves, will become still more marked in the course of the next few years, for it is now believed by many experts in Tuberculosis that Tuberculosis in adult life is the result of infection in childhood.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

During the year the following examinations for the presence or absence of Tubercle were made at the Dispensary:—

					Positive.	Negative.
Sputum	...	...	...	...	75	246
Urine	...	...	...	...	2	12
Pus	...	...	...	...	—	2

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

The accommodation available at Pelsall Hall Sanatorium during the year has been, as formerly, 37 beds, of which 11 are for men, 14 for women, and 6 for children.

In addition to Pelsall Hall Sanatorium, 3 beds for the treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis have been reserved, one at the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, and two at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Baschurch.

PELSALL HALL SANATORIUM.

On January 1st, 1922, there were 14 male and 8 female patients under treatment. During the year 42 males, 26 females and 23 children were admitted, and 42 males, 24 females, and 19 children discharged. Of these 2 males, 1 female, and 19 children remained in residence less than 21 days.

There were 6 deaths (4 males and 2 females).

In 17 of the male, and in 6 of the female cases, Tubercle Bacilli were found in the Sputum.

Eight Ex-Service men, whose disability had been admitted by the Ministry of Pensions, received treatment at Pelsall during the year.

Of the total admissions, 6 had previously received a course of Sanatorium treatment, 10 were in an advanced stage of the disease, 38 were early cases, and 4 were admitted for purpose of observation.

TABLE VII.

		In Residence January 1st, 1922.	Admitted during Year	Discharged during Year	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st 1922.
Sputum Positive	M	6	17	18	1	4
	F	4	6	8	2	0
Sputum Negative	M	8	25	24	3	6
	F	4	43	35	0	12

TABLE VIII.—Immediate Result on Discharge.

		Disease arrested.	Very much improved	Improved	Not so well.
Sputum Positive	M	2	3	6	7
	F	0	3	3	2
Sputum Negative	M	10	8	3	3
	F	12	15	2	6

In the following table is given the condition at the end of 1922 of all cases receiving at least two months Sanatorium treatment during the years 1915-1921, that is after an interval of from seven years to one year. It will be observed that of the total males 45·3% are still fit for work, whilst 38·6% are dead, and of the females 41·5% are still working, and 37·7% are dead.

TABLE IX.

		Num- ber	Fit for Work	%	Unfit for Work	%	Lost trace of	%	Dead	%
T.B. Positive	M	128	27	21.1	17	13.3	4	3.1	80	62.5
	F	54	12	22.2	5	9.2	1	2	36	66.6
T.B. Negative	M	139	94	67.6	14	10.1	8	5.2	23	16.5
	F	54	32	61.5	10	19.2	6	11.5	4	7.7

Sanatorium treatment, despite its shortcomings, still remains the best form of treatment in Pulmonary Tuberculosis. As yet no drug has been discovered which can be claimed as a specific for the disease.

During the past year a preparation of Colloidal Calcium has been extensively used, 72 patients having received subcutaneous injections of this drug weekly. Children appear to have derived real benefit, as also do early cases in adults. They are, however, the type which do best with Sanatorium

treatment per se, and no very definite deductions can be drawn.

The results at the end of 1922 are summarised here shortly.

CHILDREN.—16 cases, (2 positive sputum, 14 negative). All the negative cases have done well and kept well.

ADULTS.—56 cases.

23 Early Cases, (4 positive sputum, 19 negative).
With the exception of one, all have done well and kept well.

19 Chronic Cases, (7 positive sputum, 12 negative).
14 cases have done well.

10 Febrile Cases, (6 positive sputum, 4 negative).
All have done badly.

3 Mixed Cases, (2 positive, 1 negative).
Two, (one pulmonary and laryngeal case, one pulmonary and glandular case) have done well, the other, a pulmonary and laryngeal case, has shown some improvement.

To counteract the good results of Sanatorium treatment, we are up against problems of overcrowding, improper feeding, and the fact that the majority of patients fail to carry out for any length of time the lessons they have learnt in the Sanatorium, their environment at home and in the factory being all against them.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE COMMITTEE.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT :

COUN. J. A. LECKIE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

MISS BRACE, Councillor E. EVANS, SIR RICHARD COOPER, BART.
JOHN HEMMING, ESQ., J.P.

CHAIRMAN :

MRS. DEWSBURY.

VICE-CHAIRMAN :

MR. JOHN WHISTON.

HON. AUDITOR :

MR. T. HARRISON.

HON. TREASURER :

MR. H. ARBLASTER.

HON. SECRETARY .

MISS D. SQUIRE .

During the year well attended meetings of the Committee have been held monthly, the members taking a keen interest in the work, keeping old cases under observation by paying friendly visits to the patients' homes, and reporting from time to time on the circumstances.

The Income during the year has been approximately £57, derived principally from grants made by the Town Council and the Board of Guardians. The expenditure has been £40.

Fifty one cases have received help during the year, either in the form of money grants or by the provision of extra nourishment. In addition, seventy four cases, after having been considered by this Committee, have been referred to other organisations.

As in previous years, an independent report as to the circumstances of the case is made by the Civic Guild of Help before grants are made, and we are indebted to Miss Elliott (Honorary Registrar), and Mrs. Finch (Secretary), for the valuable assistance which they have given this Committee, 418 reports having been submitted by them during the year.

Help has been obtained from various outside funds in some cases, in others, National Health Insurance Benefit has been adjusted by payment of arrears, grants in kind have been obtained for many cases from the Mayor's Relief Fund, and in many cases clothing has been obtained from interested friends. Recommendations for grants of milk from the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have been made where there has been a young baby in the home.

It is again satisfactory to note that the men for whom work had been obtained under the Baths and Parks Committee of the Town Council, have continued to give satisfaction throughout the year.

Grants of money have been made from the funds of this Committee in nine cases at a cost of £27, and milk, butter, and eggs, have been supplied to 41 cases.

The After-care Committee now subscribe a sum of £2 2s. to the Royal Orthopaedic and Spinal Hospital, Birmingham, the Out-Patient tickets received being fully utilised. A donation of £10 was made to the Children's Country Holiday Fund Committee in respect of the very many children who have been recommended for a holiday by this Committee.

JAMES A. M. CLARK, M.D., D.P.H.,

Tuberculosis Officer,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

WALSALL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1922.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. WELLS AND GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to submit the Report of the work of the School Medical Service for the year ended 31st December, 1922.

I. STAFF.

School Medical Officer :—

HARRY SHORE, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

School Medical Inspector :—

D. BARBARA NORMAN, M.B., Ch.B.

(appointed 1st February.)

Dental Surgeon :—

HARRY N. GROVE, L.D.S.

(attends 5 half days per week.)

Five School Nurses and one woman clerk.

2. CO-ORDINATION.

The Medical Officer of Health and the Tuberculosis Officer are in communication with the Education Office with reference to cases as the occasion occurs.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE.

During the past year there has been entire absence of extension of accommodation in this area. The various schools, both Council and Voluntary, have been regularly and systematically inspected, both by the Committee's Officers and also those of the Health Department of the Corporation. Various improvements have been carried out in methods of drainage and sanitary arrangements generally. Open ash-pits have been replaced by sanitary bins, and generally, steps have been taken to raise the standard of cleanliness.

With reference to heating, whenever trouble has been encountered and repairs made necessary, advantage has been taken generally to overhaul the heating arrangements so as to bring them up more nearly to the Committee's standard.

Managers of Voluntary Schools are finding it more difficult each year to keep their schools in sanitary condition, and this difficulty has been the main cause in bringing about the transfer of a Voluntary School to the authority.

4. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year 5,241 children were examined by the School Medical Inspector. This includes 813 special examinations, and 213 re-examinations of children found suffering from defects at the routine medical inspection. The great majority of the routine inspections took place on the school premises. In one or two schools where it was found impossible to make suitable arrangements the children were examined at the School Clinic.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Of the 5,241 children examined, 1,792 were found to require treatment for one or more defects. These defects do not include defective clothing and footgear, uncleanliness and minor dental caries. 482 children were found to be of subnormal nutrition, and 413 children were found to have insufficient clothing and footgear.

(a) UNCLEANLINESS.—298 children had dirty heads while 204 children had dirty bodies. Progress continues to be made in the cleanliness of the children attending the schools. This progress is maintained by the very strenuous efforts made by the school nurses, backed by the authority and interest of the teachers.

As in the case of clothing the condition of the children in regard to cleanliness as revealed by medical inspection, shows the best that can be attained rather than the state which normally obtains. Parents are warned of the medical inspection and naturally send the children especially well washed and brightened up for the occasion. It is beyond the powers, however, of a careless mother to remove from the long hair of the girls the manifestation of long neglect shown by the presence of nits.

The direct and indirect influence of dirt upon the health of children are profound. If we analyse the causes of attendance at the clinics we are struck with the fact that a large preponderance of the causes are “dirt defects,” *e.g.*, scabies, impetigo, and are due to the lack of personal cleanliness.

(b) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—184 children in the age groups and 60 special cases were referred for treatment for “tonsils and adenoids” either separate or combined.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.—253 children were recorded as suffering from some form of lung trouble, of these 12 were cases of suspected phthisis. In addition there were 6 cases of other tubercular lesions.

(d) SKIN DISEASES.—166 children were found suffering from various forms of skin diseases. These included 15 cases of ringworm, 20 cases of scabies, 72 cases of impetigo, and 59 other forms. The preponderance of impetigo is due, I feel sure, to the prevailing economic conditions. The children suffer not so much from the actual lack of food as from the lack of the right kind of food.

(e) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—115 children were recorded as suffering from this defect. This number includes 11 cases of squint.

(f) VISION.—63 children were found suffering from defective vision. The great majority of these cases were amongst the “intermediate” and “leavers” groups, as the “entrant” group is not tested for defective vision.

(g) EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.—There were 51 children suffering from defective hearing and 23 from other forms of ear disease.

In addition to the above groups of diseases one must call attention to the following:—23 children were found suffering from defective speech, and 43 had various forms of deformities.

6. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—The following cases of infectious disease have been reported by the Health Department:—

Scarlet Fever.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membraneous Croup.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.				
74	...	5	...	29	...	I	...	I

No school was closed during the year owing to the prevalence of infectious disease.

There is an increasing number of children entering the schools who are unvaccinated.

7. FOLLOWING UP.

The ultimate success of the School Medical Service depends to a large extent on the completeness of the arrangements for following up. It is an essential part of the supervision of the health of the children in the schools. It is at this stage that epidemics and infectious diseases are checked, that potential defects are remedied and that suitable and adequate attention is obtained for defects which are already giving rise to symptoms.

The child who is exhibiting signs of impaired nutrition, of defective sight, of faulty respiratory powers, must be followed up lest worse things ensue.

Cordial co-operation between the school nurse and teacher should exist; for without this, much of the ameliorative and preventive work attempted will be of limited value, if not actually worthless.

It is in this work of following up that the school nurse shows her suitability for her special work. It is impossible to drive the parents; sympathy and ample patience will succeed where coercive measures have failed.

WORK OF THE NURSES.

The School Medical Inspector expresses her appreciation of the work done by the five school nurses. It contributes in great measure to the success of the School Medical Service. Their work has always been well done; both at the clinic and

in the schools. It is work that essentially requires a great deal of tact and this quality they possess in a marked degree. The high standard of cleanliness maintained throughout the children of Walsall can be attributed to the perseverance of the nursing staff.

District.	Children seen.	Notes	Days S.M.I.	Days Dentist.	Days Clinic.	Home Visits.	Dressings.
1	16,346	607	14	34½	65	332	302
2	9,734	283	10½	6½	120½	390	367
3	17,826	891	7	31	85½	345	901
4	13,976	790	23	15½	85	317	463
5	14,709	689	23½	23½	81½	444	175

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The progress of Medical Treatment is an outstanding fact of the School Medical Service. The main lines on which this treatment is organised are as follows:—

1. System of School Nursing.
2. School Clinics (medical, surgical, and dental).
3. Medicinal treatment for cases of Anaemia, Minor Ailments, &c.
4. Arrangements with hospitals for treatment of school children.
5. Service of the private practitioner.
6. Special classes (open air).

SCHOOL CLINICS.—The two School Clinics situated at Bradford Street, Walsall, and Field Street, Bloxwich, continue to be popular institutions. During the year some 22,000 attendances were recorded at the former, and some 7,000 at the latter, which figures indicate the amount of work done at these two places. In time it will be necessary for there to be a third clinic, for the children waste much time in walking to and from the existing two.

(a) MINOR AILMENTS.—2,982 minor ailments were treated at the clinics. The term “minor ailments” includes such conditions as blepharitis, conjunctivitis, and other external eye disease, ringworm, scabies, impetigo, and other skin disease, septic sores, otorrhoea, etc.

The treatment of ringworm by means of ointments is most unsatisfactory and tedious. Unfortunately the local hospital cannot see its way towards instituting the X-ray treatment, and so there is no alternative but to carry on in the old way.

(b) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—The principal defect of the nose and throat in school children is that of enlarged tonsils and adenoids. During the year 184 cases were referred for treatment; 177 had operative treatment at the local hospital under the L.E.A.’s scheme.

The presence of local inflammation and mechanical obstruction does not necessarily indicate the necessity for operative treatment. It must be proved that the condition is causing injury to the child’s health. A history of repeated sore throats, enlarged glands, deafness, retarded physical and mental growth, all furnish sufficient proof.

(c) VISION.—Defective vision obviously stands in the front rank of all school maladies, for by the eye the child learns. The function of the School Medical Inspector in the preservation of eyesight is three-fold:—

(a) Preventive, in the sense that it must secure the child against all conditions which may tend to impairment of vision. These conditions include proper lighting, position and form of school desks.

(b) Curative. Earliest detection of refractive and other inflammatory defects, and the treatment of such defects.

(c) **Educative.** The child learns that his eyes are important, and he must learn how to take care of them.

Children under the age of seven years do not have their eyes examined during the routine examinations at the schools. In the case of elder children the visual acuity is determined by means of the Snellen Test Type. Any child whose vision is then found to be defective is referred to the clinic for examination, by retinoscopy, with the use of a mydriatic. 19 children were referred to the clinic for treatment, and for 18 of these glasses were prescribed. Glasses were supplied free in necessitous cases, or at reduced rate by the Children's Care Committee.

(d) **EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.**—The great majority of cases were treated at the clinics. Urgent cases were referred to the Local Hospital under the Local Education Committee's scheme.

(e) **DENTAL DEFECTS.**—The following report is given for the year's work:—

"I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1922, together with particulars of the children examined and charted at your schools, and details of work done at the clinic.

"The work becomes a greater pleasure every year owing to the increased confidence and appreciation shown by the parents and children. It is always gratifying to those in public service to find patients appreciative of the treatment placed within their reach by your Committee."

"The small registration fee is willingly paid by a section of the parents, but this is not insisted upon in the majority of cases, and none are turned away if the fee is not forthcoming.

The figures relating to this work are given at the end of the report.

Generally speaking the dental problem among school children has scarcely yet been tackled, even if its magnitude has been generally appreciated. When one reflects on the variety of ills that may directly or indirectly be caused by faulty dentition, one is impressed with the potential amount of disability—to materialise either now or in later life.

The work of the school dental service should be directed towards attaining one object and one final goal, namely, to secure that every child shall leave school not only with a sound denture free from oral sepsis, but with a living appreciation of the necessity for a rigorous and pain-staking routine of dental hygiene.

CHARGES FOR TREATMENT.—It was decided that a small charge should be made for treatment at the clinics. The scale of charge fixed on was as follows:—

3d.—for a bottle of medicine.

2d.—for a dressing.

6d.—for a tooth extraction.

10/6—for the removal of Tonsils and Adenoids.

Stress was laid upon the fact that on no account must the children suffer, and judging from the subsequent attendances they have not done so. The charges have been in force since May, and on this the following conclusions have been reached:—

When the children attend alone they never bring any money, so that the money obtained from dressings is very small in amount. Children requiring medicine are generally accompanied by their parents, and this is the source of the greater part of the income.

The charge for the operative treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids is too high. The scale of wages of to-day does not permit 10/6 being extracted, and it is better to obtain 2/6 at the

time of operation than to ask 10/6 to be paid in instalments sometime in the future.

Where the parents are out of work no charge is made for treatment of any description.

9. OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

Fifty children have been in attendance at the school throughout the year, and the improvement in their health and physical development has been very gratifying.

A very marked improvement has been observed in the case of each child admitted to the school after a very short period of treatment. A good gain in weight has been shewn in every case at the end of the first month, together with a decided advance in brightness and general health.

The factors contributing towards this satisfactory result appear to be :—

(a) The regular nourishment taken in the form of lunch-time milk, and the mid-day meal.

(b) Healthy and happy occupation in the open air.

(c) The regular time for rest afforded by the after-dinner sleep.

Great anxiety for the children to resume those regular times for food and rest has been displayed by parents whose children have been obliged to be absent for a few days, and have not taken the necessary rest and nourishment when at home.

The daily attention to cleanliness and care of the teeth has no doubt been a further factor in producing the beneficial results noted.

The average gain in weight for those children under observation for the whole year was 6·5 lbs., and the average gain in height 2·4 inches. One girl gained 16 lbs. in the year, and several other children made very good gains indeed.

All the scholars were medically examined on 28th March, and again on 12th September. Two cases of spinal curvature were discovered, and these have been receiving special daily treatment, with very satisfactory results.

Eleven children have been transferred to the ordinary schools, as being physically fit, and reports from the head teachers of the schools in question shew that they are still progressing favourably, and also doing well with their work.

There has been a remarkable freedom from epidemics among the scholars, one case of whooping-cough only having been experienced.

The attendance for the year has been very satisfactory, the only serious falling-off occurring on days when the weather was exceedingly inclement.

There is urgent need for an enlargement of the open air school for we have a long list of children waiting to be admitted.

The case for open air facilities has been proved over and over again.

10.

SCHOOL BATHS.

Swimming is taught in connection with Physical Training to children in all schools excepting those in the Bloxwich area, where at present there is no provision.

The Corporation second class swimming bath is reserved during school hours for school children, and in 1922 increased facilities were given by the opening of baths in the Arboretum and Reedswood Park.

The boys are instructed by the class masters, while the girls are under the guidance of a thoroughly qualified Swimming Mistress. In both sections Life-Saving is included in the instruction.

Thus self reliance is cultivated, and in addition to Physical development, encouragement is given to the inculcation of habits of personal cleanliness, and the general results are very gratifying.

The efficiency of the instruction may be judged by the results of last year.

1,124 boys and 700 girls were taught with the following results:—

	BOYS.		GIRLS.	
1st class Certificates	...	19	...	7
2nd „ „	...	163	...	138
3rd „ „	...	49	...	13
Proficiency	...	110	...	111
Long Distance	...	123	...	52
Length in clothes	...	121	...	116

II. CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS, PARENTS, AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

I. THE TEACHER.—The efficiency, or lack of efficiency, of the medical work in the schools turns very largely on the interest taken in the work by the teachers. They have continued to assist the work of medical inspection by entering on the record cards particulars as to weight and height. The

school teachers have not been slow to appreciate the value of the medical work, and their generous support can invariably be relied upon, particularly where endeavour is made to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary work of the school.

2. THE PARENT.

Every endeavour is made to secure the presence of parents at the Medical Inspection of their children, and to this end a notification is sent to the parent as to the time and place of the examination. At the inspection any defect found is explained, and the importance of treatment is impressed upon the parents present.

There is a good response to the invitation to attend, and this makes one feel that the parents take a real interest in the welfare of the children.

3. VOLUNTARY BODIES.

Under this heading are included the Children's Care Committee, the Children's Country Holiday Fund, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and other such agencies. The work of the two former societies is much appreciated in the provision of clothing, footgear, country holidays, glasses, etc. All cases of neglect are reported to the N.S.P.C.C., and in the majority of cases a visit from the Society's Inspector is sufficient to cause a marked difference in the treatment of the neglected child.

(a) CHILDREN'S CARE COMMITTEE.--Cases arising from Medical Inspection have received the special attention of the School Children's Care Committee. Financial assistance has been given to enable a delicate child to benefit by a sea-side holiday for a period of 3 months.

A quantity of material has been purchased by the Committee, and has been made up into children's garments in the schools. By this means 350 articles of clothing have been given to needy children.

104 pairs of boots and 121 pairs of glasses have been provided, the parents contributing towards the cost. 8 pairs of glasses and one special surgical boot have been provided free.

(b) VICTORIA NURSING INSTITUTION.—The district nurses have rendered considerable assistance in carrying out medical treatment which is beyond the scope of the clinic.

12. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

DULL AND BACKWARD CHILD.—The backward child is familiar in the organisation of the Public Elementary School as one who does not march stage by stage in normal progress through the school. It is estimated roughly that the problem of the backward child encompasses some half million children or more of school age in the whole of England and Wales. Such children present a formidable bye-product of the educational system, a bye-product which bids fair to become a waste product unless special measures are taken to render them useful members of society.

Backwardness is not a simple mental condition or defect, but is a complete result attributable to a variety of causes. Of these, there are two main categories,

(a) NON-MENTAL.—This includes physical defects, irregular attendances &c.

(b) MENTAL.—The mental factors are apparently inborn and include weak general ability, impaired mental growth &c.

Educationally we have to realise the backward child is a misfit in our present scheme. The school standards do not fit him, and it is necessary that special classes should be provided. Such schooling should take place under the best health conditions and should include intelligent and suitable teaching.

30 children have obtained admission to special schools outside the area. They are distributed as follows:—

11	Deaf
12	Blind
1	Epileptic
6	Mentally Defective

13.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year 50 children were medically examined as to their fitness to avail themselves of scholarships at Queen Mary's School.

14.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The 6 Statistical Tables required by the Board of Education are attached hereto.

We are Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Wells and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servants,

HARRY SHORE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer

D. BARBARA NORMAN, M.B.,

School Medical Inspector.

26th April, 1923.

AREA. WALSALL C.B.

TABLE I. NUMBER OF CHILDREN INSPECTED
1st JANUARY, 1922 TO 31st DECEMBER, 1922.

A. "CODE" GROUPS

Age.				Entrants.					Total
				3	4	5	6	Other Ages.	
Boys	—	—	1082	—	—	1082
Girls	—	—	1067	—	—	1067
Totals	—	—	2149	—	—	2149

Age.				Intermediate Group.	Leavers.				Grand Total.
				8	12	13	14	Other Ages	
Boys	...	...	...	938	—	171	—	—	1109
Girls	...	...	...	961	—	150	—	—	1111
Totals	...	...	...	1889	—	321	—	—	2220
									4369

B. GROUPS OTHER THAN "CODE."

(1)	Intermediate Group (other than 8 years). (2)	Special Cases. (3)	Re-Examinations i.e. No. of Childr'n Re-Examined. (4)
Boys	—	311	103
Girls	—	502	115
Totals	—	813	218

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED BY THE
M.I WHETHER AS ROUTINE OR SPECIAL CASES.No. of Individual Children
Inspected.

5,241

73
AREA. WALSALL C.B.
TABLE II. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE
COURSE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION IN 1922

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections Specials.			
					Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment.	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment.
1					2	3	4	5
	Malnutrition	...	...	...	—	482	2	
	Uncleanliness	Head	...	...	32	266	1	
		Body	...	...	4	200		
Skin	{	Ringworm	...	...		
		Head	...	...	9		2	
		Body	...	...	4			
		Scabies	...	...	10		10	
		Impetigo	...	...	66		6	
		Other Diseases	...	...	55		4	
Eye	{	Blepharitis	...	...	62		2	
		Conjunctivitis	...	...	13		1	
		Keratitis	...	...	1			
		Corneal Ulcer	...	...		
		Corneal Opacities	...	...		
		Defective Vision	...	...	63			
		Squint	...	...	15			
		Other Conditions	...	...	20			
Ear	{	Defective Hearing	...	...	10	42	1	
		Otitis Media	...	...	1			
		Other Ear Diseases	...	...	7	15		
Nose and Throat	{	Enlarged Tonsils	...	...	28		1	
		Adenoids	...	...	31		8	
		Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	...	...	83	104	51	
		Other Conditions	...	...	10		2	
		Enlarged Cervical Glands	...	...	4			
		Defective Speech	...	...		23		
Heart and Circulation	{	Heart Disease — Organic	...	...	27	67	8	9
		Functional	...	...		
		Anæmia	...	...	49	87	44	
Lungs	{	Bronchitis	...	...	32	209	30	1
		Other Non-Tubercular Dis.	...	...		
Tuber- culosis.	{	Pulmonary—						
		Definite	...	...		
		Suspected	...	...	5	4	5	7
		Non-Pulmonary	...	...		
		Glands	...	...	4		1	
		Spine	...	...		
		Hip	...	...	1			
		Other Bones and Joints	...	...	1			
		Skin	...	...		
		Other forms	...	...		

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspect s		Special.	
	Number referred for Treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not referred for treatment.	Numbered referred for treatment.	Number requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but not referred for treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nervous System { Epilepsy	2	2	1	
{ Chorea				
{ Other conditions	2		2	
Deform- ities. { Rickets	1	15		
{ Spinal Curvature	4	8		2
{ Other forms	2	13	3	
Other defects and Diseases ...	36		40	

Number of Individual Children having Defects which
required Treatment or to be kept under observation

1,792

TABLE III. NUMERICAL RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA IN 1922.

			Boys	Girls	Total
Blind. (including partially blind) within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind & Deaf Children) Act 1893.		Attending Public Elementary Sch's	—	—	—
		Attending Certified Schools for the Blind	7	6	13
		Not at School	—	—	—
Deaf and Dumb. (including partially deaf), within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Blind & Deaf Children) Act, 1893.		Attending Public Elementary Sch's	—	1	1
		Attending Certified Schools for the Deaf	6	5	11
		Not at School	—	—	—
Mentally Deficient.	Feeble Minded.	Attending Public Elementary Sch's	20	12	32
		Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defectives ..	2	4	6
		Notified to the Local (Control) Authority by Local Education Authority during the Year ..	—	—	—
		Not at School	10	12	22
	Imbeciles.	At School	—	1	1
		Not at School	—	1	1
	Idiots.		—	—	—
Epileptics.		Attending Public Elementary Sch's	4	10	14
		Attending Certified Schools for Epileptics	1	—	1
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
		Not at School	2	2	4
Physically Defective.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Sch's	—	—	—
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defectives ...	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
		Not at School	38	34	72
	Crippling due to Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Sch's	12	6	18
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defectives ...	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
		Not at School	—	—	—
	Crippling due to causes other than Tuberculosis.	Attending Public Elementary Sch's	34	18	52
		Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defectives ...	—	—	—
		In Institutions other than Certified Schools	—	—	—
		Not at School	10	10	20

TABLE III.—*continued.*

			Boys	Girls	Total
Other Physical Defectives; e. g. delicate and other children suitable for admission to Open Air School.	Attending Public Elementary Sch's	...	—	—	—
	Attending Open-Air Schools	...	25	24	49
	Attending Certified Schools for Physically Defectives, other than Open Air Schools	..	—	—	—
	Not at School	... ..	20	26	46
Dull and Backward	Retarded 2 years	... ..	157	151	308
	Retarded 3 years	.. ..	39	22	61

AREA. WALSALL. C.B.

TABLE IV. TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF CHILDREN DURING 1922.

A. TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment	Treated.		
		Under Local Education Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Skin—				
Ringworm—Head and Body	156	156	—	156
Scabies	77	77	—	77
Impetigo	294	294	—	294
Minor Injuries	313	313	—	313
Other Skin disease	302	302	—	302
Ear Disease	164	164	—	164
Eye Disease (external & other)	316	316	—	316
Miscellaneous	1360	1360	—	1360

B. TREATMENT OF VISUAL DEFECT.

Number of Children.									
Referred for refraction.	Submitted for Refraction.				For whom glasses were prescribed.	For whom glasses were provided.	Recommended for treatment other than by glasses.	Received other forms of treatment.	For whom no treatment was considered necessary.
	Under L.E.A. Scheme—Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Otherwise.	Total.					
202	199	3	—	202	181	96	6	2	10

C. TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

Referred for Treatment.	Number of Children.			
	Received Operative Treatment.			Received other forms of treatment.
	Under Local E.A. Scheme—Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital.	Total.	
184	177	—	177	—

TABLE IV—*continued*.

D. TREATMENT OF DENTAL DEFECTS.

1. Number of Children dealt with

	Age Groups.								Specials	Total.
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
(a) Inspected by Dentist		1809								
(b) Referred for Treatment		1778								
(c) Actually Treated ...		1877							680	2557
(d) Re-treated (result of periodical Exam.)							917			

2. Particulars of Time and Operations undertaken.

No. of Half-Days devoted to Inspection.	No. of Half-Days devoted to Treatment.	Total No. of Attendances made by the Children at the Clinic.	No. of Permanent Teeth.		No. of Temporary Teeth.		Total No. of Fillings.	No. of Administrations of General Anaesthetics included in (4) & (6).	No. of other Operations.	
			Extracted.	Filled.	Extracted.	Filled.			Permanent Teeth	Temporary Teeth
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]
34	181	2557	307	—	2981	—	682	3288	2251	

TABLE V. SUMMARY OF TREATMENT OF DEFECTS AS SHOWN IN TABLE IV.

Defect* or Disease.	Number of Children.			
	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.		
		Under Local E A Scheme	Other-wise	Total
Minor Ailments	2982	2982	—	2982
Visual Defects	202	199	3	202
Defects of Nose and Throat	184	177	—	177
Dental Defects	1778	2557	—	2557
Other Defects	1131	1131	—	1131
Total	6277	7046	3	7049

TABLE VI SUMMARY RELATING TO CHILDREN MEDICALLY
INSPECTED AT ROUTINE INSPECTIONS DURING 1922.

(1) The total number of children medically inspected at the Routine Inspections	4369
(2) The number of children in (1) suffering from—	
Malnutrition	482
Skin Disease	131
Defective Vision (including squint)	289
Eye Disease	93
Nose and Throat Disease	1169
Defective Hearing	52
Ear Disease	22
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular)	6
Defective Speech	23
Dental Disease	1379
Heart Disease	
Organic	4
Functional	—
Anæmia	136
Lung Disease (non-tubercular)	241
Tuberculosis	
Pulmonary—Definite	—
Suspected	9
Non-pulmonary	5
Disease of the Nervous System	11
Deformities	60
Other Defects and Diseases	152
(3) The number of children in (1) suffering from defects (other than uncleanliness or defective clothing or Footgear) who require to be kept under observation (but not referred for treatment)	1069
(4) The number of children in (1) who were referred for treat- ment (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c ...	657
(5) The number of children in (4) who received treatment for one or more defects (excluding uncleanliness, defective clothing, &c.)	218

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